

The Bulletin.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

JOHN H. OBERLY, Editor.

WAS IT FROM DONALDSON?

A card taken from a bottle found on the Lake shore near Chicago on Sunday last by a fisherman—containing the words: "July 16, 2 a. m.—We cannot stay up here more than an hour, as the gas is rapidly escaping. N. S. G."—is causing considerable discussion in Chicago as to whether it was or was not written by Donaldson's companion on his ill-fated balloon voyage. The handwriting has been compared to Grimwood's and found to be somewhat resembling it. The fisherman who carried the card to the Times office has made affidavit that he picked it up in a bottle as represented by him.

IN HIS LAMP.

The *Sun*, under the head of "Don't See It," says: "A certain Alderman in this city seems determined to 'run' his own way or bust." He probably was given to understand last night [Tuesday night] that in trying to do the same he will find Jordan a hard road to travel. The Council don't see it in those lamps. Who is the man—the Alderman? Is the *Sun* throwing a brick at Alderman Halliday? What has he done to the *Sun*? Alderman Halliday took it, it is true, a very prominent part in the proceedings of Tuesday night; and, although the *Sun* asserts to the contrary, the Council did see it in his identical lamps. He made every important motion, but one or two, and the Council with great unanimity sustained him. The *Sun* ought to be better posted.

O'CONNELL'S CENTENNIAL.

The centennial birthday of Daniel O'Connell was celebrated with great ceremony in Dublin. Friday was the centennial proper, but the exercises began on Thursday and were continued through Saturday. The demonstrations opened yesterday with a solemn religious ceremonial, at which the cardinal and bishop of Dublin officiated; the Dominican priest, Father Tom Burke, preached the sermon; in the evening, a grand concert of select Irish music was given and the centenary ode, by Dennis Florence McCarthy, was read. To-day, the grand procession, in which one million of men were expected to march will take place, and at its conclusion an oration will be delivered by Lord O'Hagan. In the evening, banquets and balls will take place. On Saturday, excursions from Dublin to the chief scenic and historical districts, boat races on the river, and athletic sports of various kinds. The second day of the celebration, falling on Friday, the Pope, "in recognition of the life and labors of O'Connell," has suspended the law of abstinence on that day in all Ireland.

DEFENDING THE GOVERNOR.

The *State Journal* defends Gov. Beveridge against the charge that he has not done what he might to bring the bloody-handed assassins of Williamson county to the rope's end; but the defense is a very weak one. It will not do to say, that because the General Assembly failed to make an appropriation to hire detectives, that Gov. Beveridge is justified in coolly sitting by while a reign of terror exists in a neighborhood of the State of which he is the executive officer. He not infrequently offers rewards for the apprehension of men who have committed murder in Illinois; why, then, does he not offer rewards for the apprehension of the cowardly dogs—the cold-blooded assassins—of Williamson? If he has no money in his fund, why don't he at least say something in disparagement of the conduct of the officers of Williamson, who have not the bravery to make an effort to clear their county of the murdering outlaws who disgrace it? Why don't Beveridge open his mouth and let us know that he is not asleep—that he is aware of the deplorable condition of affairs in Williamson? If he would only induce some correspondent of a Chicago paper, or one of the Springfield papers, to say that, when he heard of the assassinations in Egypt, he got up in a rage and declared with emphasis: "It is a damned shame!" we would feel better. Such evidence would go far to prove that at least he is not a slumberer in his high office.

THE LOST BALLOONMEN.

The fate of Donaldson and Grimshaw is yet in doubt. An Eastern paper publishes a letter from a man who saw Donaldson in Canada since his ascension. He had cut out his whiskers and was disguised. It was believed he was endeavoring to induce the world to talk about him—that in other words he was advertising himself.

The Chicago *Times*, on the 2d inst., published an affidavit, signed by James McAffray, a workman in South Chicago, to the effect that on the 1st inst. he had picked up on the lake shore, near Hyde Park, a bottle containing a card, on which was written the following: "July 16, 2 a. m.—We cannot stay up more than an hour longer, as the gas is rapidly escaping. N. S. G." This date is that of the night on which Donaldson and Newton S. Grimwood started from there in a balloon, from which nothing has since been heard. The affidavit sets forth that the bottle was found on the shore, having apparently been washed up by the sea, which has set in this direction; that deponent has no knowledge of how it came there, and believes it was thrown up by chance, and that the note was written by Grimwood. The note is barely legible, and appears to have been written hastily, and with an unsteady hand. People in Chicago intimately acquainted with Grimwood, say the note is not in his handwriting. Mystery therefore still enshrouds the fate of the aeronauts.

AN APOLOGY TO THE ALDERMEN.

We have played thunder. We have offended the council. We remarked yesterday that that august body had, in our opinion, placed itself in a false position by its action on the Mayor's "reasons" for removing Whitcomb and Schuster from the police force, and to show this we wrote a little paragraph—a very little one—as follows:

"A little thing in a policeman like threatening to shoot a woman is no good reason for removing him. The right of policemen to threaten to shoot a woman has been established by the council."

Of course we meant this—sarcastic person that we are!—as a sarcastic assertion that the Council had blundered; but members of the Council—(this is such a matter of fact world and Aldermen are such matter of fact people)—members of the Council have actually—(shade of the humorous Artemus Ward, how funny is this!)—have actually come to the conclusion that we meant to charge that they believe a policeman ought to be permitted to threaten to shoot women! that they are in favor of shooting women! We are amazed!

Why, look at it: Is not the Council composed of the very flower of our chivalrous men? Could anybody induce anybody else to believe that Alderman Halliday would tolerate a policeman who threatened to shoot a woman? Would his colleague from the Fifth, the amiable Lancaster, think of shooting a woman? Could the gentle Nellis, or the handsome Patier, be induced to even think of shooting a woman? Who believes that Rittenhouse, better than he is handsome, gentler than he is good, and as handsome and good as the best of men, would not shrink from the idea of shooting a woman? And this is the thought! Wright? He never even thought of shooting a woman. He wouldn't; he would throw away the gun, and ask her to rally to arms—somebody else's arms! Yocum? Why, good Lord! of all men he would be the last to tolerate the idea of woman-shooting.

We never, even for a moment, thought the Council were woman-shooters. We meant to be sarcastic, and failed? We did, indeed. And now we make a solemn vow to be hereafter, in our treatment of the Council, as matter of fact as an old shoe. We apologize!

PRINCIPALLY-HOUSED GRADED SCHOOLS.

Mr. J. S. McClung, president of the School Principals' Association of Illinois, has discovered that what he calls "the present princely-housed graded schools" of the State, are costing much money and valuable time. After this admission, the Boss of the Principals asks the very pertinent question: "To compensate for this money and time, what should the schools seek to accomplish?" and adds: "Since the schools are maintained by the State, she has a reasonable right to expect them to furnish in return men and women trained to fill honestly and intelligently the places of good citizens." In return for the much money and valuable time spent upon "the princely-housed graded schools" of Illinois, the State is to receive in return men and women trained to fill honestly and intelligently the places of good citizens; and "hence," says Mr. McClung, "the formation of such habits as will develop good character is a legitimate object of school work." In other words, in order that the State may be compensated for the much money and valuable time expended upon "the princely-housed graded schools" of the State, Mr. McClung, who in this matter is the voice of the "educators" of Illinois, would have the masters devote themselves to the business of cultivating—forming, Mr. McClung would have it—such habits in the public school pupils as will develop good character. We infer, therefore, that, in the opinion of the princely-housed graded school teachers of the McClung way of thinking, certain habits develop into good character, and good character developed out of certain habits is evidence that men and women of good character thus developed will always prove to be honest and intelligent citizens.

Mr. McClung may be right, but it may be worth while to inquire whether men and women trained to fill honestly and intelligently the places of good citizens, might not be furnished to the State, by the formation in schools that cost less money and not so much valuable time as our princely-housed graded schools of such habits as will develop good character? If such men and women can be furnished to the State by less costly schools, would we not do well to patronize the cheaper schools? Why princely-housed graded schools, if cottaged-house common schools will do the work Mr. McClung mentions? Princely-housed graded schools versus cottaged-house common schools; this is the case about to be tried by the tax-burdened people of Illinois.

THAT DANGEROUS LEAGUE.

The *Sun*, very inconsiderately, has attacked a proposed society, which it designates a "Tax-Payers' League," and has intimated, if not directly charged, that the gentlemen in the movement are desirous of stealing something and escaping from the payment of their taxes. We have, since this uncalled for and insulting charge was made, taken the trouble to run the movement down and ascertain the intentions of its movers. We have ascertained that the objects of the proposed society are, that "we, the tax-payers of Cairo,"—not one tax-payer, but all who may wish to take part in the movement—"being desirous of developing its advantages [the advantages of Cairo], promoting its growth and protecting its interests; and, believing that 'in union there is strength,' and that greater efficiency can be obtained by combination than by individual exertion in promoting the above objects, agree to form ourselves into an association for the purpose of acting together for the attainment of the above ends, said association to be governed by such rules and regula-

tions as may hereafter be determined upon by themselves, charges to be made for maintaining the organization, not to exceed one dollar for an initiation fee, and twenty-five cents per month for monthly dues, and the association to be organized when fifty members have signed this agreement."

To this proposed association the *Sun* objects, and intimates that the gentlemen who may compose it must be thieves, tax-dodgers, and in short very great rascals. It calls them Tammany men, and asks insulting questions. It talks about some of the gentlemen, who have signed their names "crawfishing," and remarks they—meaning the crawfishers—"don't seem to know why parties who don't pay their taxes should desire a league."

It hints that the league is a parlor into which a terrible spider is inviting the innocent flies of Cairo!

We cannot understand this attack. Does the *Sun* object to an association of citizens, the object of which is to advance the interests of Cairo? Don't the *Sun* know that such an association is a necessity in this city? We have here no place at which our people can congregate and consult about local affairs. Only occasionally do three or four of our citizens gather together in the name of the city's interests, and then more by accident than design. So that there are never any consultations among our people about our city, never any united effort of citizens to do anything to develop it. Each citizen sits at home and grumbles at his neighbors. He complains and does nothing. Now, would it not be well to organize a society to talk about our city, to act upon any suggestion made in its interest, and generally to labor to bring prosperity to our streets? Is it quite fair in the *Sun* to say that men attempting to organize such a society are rascals? Is it fair to say that such a society will be a spider's parlor? Does the *Sun* wish to be understood as saying that a society into which all the tax-payers of Cairo may enter is to be deprecated, because the members cannot control themselves? We fear the *Sun* has been listening to evil suggestions; or maybe Mr. Davis, being guiltless of bearing any—or at least much—of our heavy burden of taxation, has a prejudice against the noble army of tax-payers and desires to put the men who compose it down. He should lose no time in rising to explain.

A SENSIBLE AND SOUND PLATFORM.

The Democrats of Mississippi, led by men like Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, have adopted a sensible and sound declaration of principles.

In the preamble, they invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon their efforts, and invite all citizens of the State who favor an honest, impartial and economical administration to unite with them upon the following platform:

First—We recognize and will maintain the civil and political equality of all men, as established by the constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

Second—We are in favor of the education of all the children of the State; of public schools, sustained by adequate taxation, but are opposed to extravagant or partisan administration of such schools.

Third—We favor the selection of honest, faithful and competent men for all offices, from the highest to the lowest.

Fourth—We favor economy in the administration of the government, the abolition of useless, unnecessary offices, the reduction of fees and salaries of those that are retained, and a strict and rigid accountability of all officers having control of the public money or charged with its collection.

Fifth—Biennial sessions of the legislature and a reduction of expenses in that department of the government, and we denounce the Republican party in this State for violated pledges on the subject.

Sixth—Selection of an able and impartial judiciary, and confining the judges to their judicial functions purely, so that all temptation to partisanship shall be removed.

Seventh—Discontinuance of the enormous evil of special and local legislation, and instead, the enactment of general laws, under which local and private interests will be fully protected.

Eighth—Encouragement of agriculture by securing the farmer and laborer just reward for their toil and capital, and by relief from burdensome taxation, which must consume their substance.

Ninth—Encouragement of manufactures in our midst.

Tenth—Elevation of the standard of official character, so as to infuse into official life a sense of public duty, a spirit of patriotism and integrity, to the end that good law and public authority may be invested with the moral influence and dignity which will insure respect and obedience.

Eleventh—We favor immediate action by the general government for the protection of the Mississippi river lowlands against inundation.

Twelfth—Building up partisan newspapers by legislation, arming militia in time of peace, unconstitutional attempts to take from the people an election of tax-collectors, attempted passage of a metropolitan police bill, attempted corruption of judiciary by the use of executive patronage, we denounce as gross outrages upon constitutional liberty; while as evidence of further incapacity of our present rulers to administer the affairs of State, we point to the mass of confusion in which the revenue and registration laws of the State have become involved; the necessity of extraordinary sessions of the legislature to cure blunders and follies of the regular sessions, and to the expected executive and legislative acts which have been by the supreme court declared unconstitutional and void.

Thirteenth—That we cordially invite the votes of all the people of both races to unite vigorously with us in the approaching canvass in a determined effort

to give success to the foregoing principles and thus secure to ourselves and to our posterity the blessings of an honest and economical government, administered by able, efficient and competent public officers.

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